









## BOSTON.

FRIDAY, DEC. 3.

## TO OUR FRIENDS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

The great amount and intense interest of our anti-slavery matter seems to render it necessary that the age of the Liberator should not be diminished. If it is to be continued in its present form and size, an alteration in terms is indispensable. We now confidently look to our friends to answer the question: Can the Liberator be sustained by its subscription list?

This can be easily done, if those who call themselves our friends will observe the following reasonable requests.

1. Let all who are now in debt for the Liberator make immediate payment.

2. Let all our present subscribers forward the money in advance for next year.

3. Let them make all reasonable and proper exertions to obtain new subscribers, who will pay in advance. We shall shortly send bills to most of our subscribers. Those who have already paid to some agent, are requested to see that a statement of the payment is forwarded to us, as soon as practicable.

Those who wish to discontinue the paper will please return a number forthwith, with their name, Post Office, and the word stop written on the margin.

See notice in another column.

## PUBLIC MEETING

## IN

## FANEUIL HALL.

A public meeting of the citizens of Boston, to express their abhorrence of the recent tragedy at Alton, which resulted in the murder of the Rev. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY for attempting to maintain the liberty of the press, will be held in 'THE OLD CRADLE OF LIBERTY,' THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. We trust it will be a meeting worthy of a free people. Among the speakers who are to address the meeting, we have been told, are the Rev. Dr. Channing, (who is also to offer the resolutions), George S. Hillard, and Wendell Phillips.

We understand that one of the galleries will be reserved for the ladies.

## FANEUIL HALL REFUSED!

We stated in our last number, that an application had been made to the Board of Aldermen, by the Rev. Dr. Channing and more than a hundred other citizens, for the use of Faneuil Hall, with reference to the Alton massacre; and that a remonstrance against granting the Hall had also been sent, got up by some of the most active participants in the riot of 1835. We expressed the confident hope, that the Hall would be granted; being aware that it could not be refused without manifest injustice, and a stretch of power bordering upon absolute despotism. Most incredible is the fact that the Board refused to grant the prayer of the petitioners! The reasons given for this refusal [see the preceding column] are manifestly as hollow and hypocritical, as they are insulting to the common sense of the people. If we had room—which we have not—to criticize them in detail, it would amount to a waste of time to do so. Besides, the task is rendered quite unnecessary, in consequence of the very able and independent manner in which the editors of the *Courier*, *Morning Post*, and *Daily Advocate*, have spoken out, at length, on this subject. As for the contemptible and wicked policy of the Mercantile Journal, *Daily Advertiser*, and *Athas*, in justification of the decision of the Board, we can only say that they are not less abhorred in their hearts than the petitioners.

## FANEUIL HALL GRANTED!

As might have been anticipated by the Mayor and Aldermen, had they possessed half a grain of good sense, and the smallest amount of foresight, collectively, their unrighteous refusal of Faneuil Hall to the friends of Free Discussion and the Liberty of the Press, on being made known, created no little excitement out of the abolition ranks. A notice appeared in two of the daily papers on Saturday, calling upon the citizens to rally at the old Common Council Room, on the next evening, and express their views on the subject. The call was responded to by a crowded assembly. The proceedings of this meeting are recorded in another column. On the presentation of a second petition for the use of Faneuil Hall, the Mayor and Aldermen gave their consent on Wednesday, in utter disregard of their former objections, and without giving any reason for changing their course! Undoubtedly, they had but one—and that was, that the election for Mayor and Aldermen will take place on Monday next, and they had therefore some apprehensions as to the result, in case they persisted in their determination not to open the Hall. Unprincipled men! how utterly unworthy to hold authority over a free people!

## APPALLING DEVELOPMENTS.

It required a sanguinary conflict of seven years, on the part of the American colonies with the mother country, to maintain the 'self-evident truths,' that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty. That a people who had made such sacrifices, and suffered their blood to be so lavishly shed in the cause of HUMAN RIGHTS, might degenerate even to servility, within half a century, was deemed a possible, though not a very probable occurrence. That, on achieving their independence, they would immediately begin to doubt or deny the soundness of the doctrines for which they had contended, as applied to all mankind, who would have ventured to predict?—That, instead of emancipating the four hundred thousand slaves whom they held in bondage, while they themselves were struggling for freedom, they would multiply them to millions within three years, and make their yokes heavier and their fetters more galling, was a supposition too absurd, too atrocious for human conception or utterance.

All these dreadful inconsistencies, however, are cherished realities. Nearly one-fifth part of the American people are at this moment held in chains and slavery by their own countrymen!—and it is far more perilous to plead for their deliverance, than it is for the colonists to denounce the oppression of England. We have been engaged in a moral campaign to redeem them from bondage, for a period equal in duration to the revolutionary war; yet they clank their chains, and their cries continue to enter into the ear of the Lord of Sabaoth!

When we first unfurled the banner of the Liberator, we anticipated a severe struggle with the foul Spirit of Slavery, whose name is BLASPHEMY. 'Canst thou draw out the slaveholding Leviathan with a hook? or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down?' Will he make many supplications unto thee? will he speak soft words unto thee? Shall not one be cast down even at the sight of him? There is scarcely any that dare stir him up; who then is able to stand before him? Who stir him up himself, the mighty are afraid! We knew it would prove no childish controversy, and that the whole land would rock with the excitement. We were sure, that if a huge system of licentiousness, robbery and oppression could thrive on the American soil, it must be because there were deep corruption and almost total insensibility on the part of the people. But, we confess, of the awful state of this nation, which subsequent developments have made manifest, we had no adequate conception. Whatever scenes of violence might transpire in the slaveholding States, we did not anticipate that, in order to uphold Southern slavery, the free States would voluntarily trample under foot all order, law and government, or brand the advocates of universal liberty as incendiaries and outlaws. It did not occur to us, that nearly every religious sect, and every political party, would rally on the side of the oppressor; that Doctors of Divinity, Professors of Theology, Presidents of Colleges, and those who claim to be ministers of the gospel would have the temerity to justify the enslavement of men by the Bible; that public halls and meeting-houses would be closed against those who might wish to plead

for justice, in the name of humanity, and according to the law of the living God!—and opened to those who were the deadliest enemies of freedom and Christianity; or that the right of petition would be denied to the people by Congress, respecting the existence of slavery in those portions of territory over which it holds entire jurisdiction. We did not dream that the free discussion of any system or institution, in the republic, would be regarded as dangerous or unconstitutional!—least of all, that it would be necessary for any man to lay down his life, in a free State, in defence of the liberty of the press.

The whole land has been thoroughly pervaded, by a series of tests, to be diseased beyond the power of recovery. 'There is no healing in its bruise—its wound is grievous.' In the solemn language of another: 'The violence of mobs—the fury of oppressors—the violence and madness of their protectors and apologists in Church and State, are but the tremendous convulsions, the fearful delirium, the dying throes of an expiring nation.' The American people are waging war, not against England or France, or the combined powers of Europe; but against the Rights of Mankind, against the image of God, against Divine Revelation, against Life and Immortality, against the Throne of the Eternal.

## DR. CHANNING'S LETTER.

The Letter of Dr. Channing to the City Authorities—or, rather, to the people of Boston and the Commonwealth—is one of those brilliant emanations which become high as the sun in the path of history, and shed

'Through the dark depths of Time their vivid flame.'

It is a noble, spirit-stirring production, and, as a whole, worthy of the present great and solemn crisis. In appealing from the arbitrary decision of 'the powers that be' to the will of the people—in declaring that a government which announces its expectation of a mob, does virtually summon a mob—and in saying that Boston, through its municipal government, is now urging the Alton mercenaries to go on, destroy the press, put down the liberty of speech, and murder the citizen who asserts it—in these three particulars, Dr. Channing displays unusual boldness, and uses the utmost plainness of speech. In what a humiliating attitude are the Mayor and Aldermen placed by this Letter!

## WINDHAM COUNTY (CT.) A. S. SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Windham County Anti-Slavery Society convened in Alton meeting-house, Monday, October 30th, 1837, it was

1. Resolved, That we recognize those only as abolitionists, who hold and publish the doctrine, that slaveholding under all circumstances is sinful, and every slaveholder is a sinner, bound instantly to repent, and do works meet for repentance, by breaking every yoke, and letting the oppressed go free.

2. Resolved, That the cause of our oppressed countrymen has an imperative claim upon the open advocacy, the warm sympathy, the liberal contributions, and ardent prayers of every professed Christian; and those who refuse to recognize this claim, are destitute of an essential characteristic of Christianity.

3. Resolved, That in this cause of Christian benevolence, we have a right to look for the active co-operation of ministers of the gospel; and we record the fact with pain and grief, that many a professed minister of Christ, in the free States, apologises for the awful sin of slavery, while others remain in criminal apathy to the principles of abolition. His discourse, during the service, by holding as merchandise, and selling as brutes, their fellow men, and in some instances their fellow professing Christians; and that we regard this latter class as *troublers in sheep's clothing*.

4. Resolved, That we doubt the sincerity of those persons, who, professing to be interested in the great cause of human rights and universal liberty, halt by the way-side to criticise the language, manners, or religious and political sentiments of their coadjutors.

5. Resolved, That we accord in sentiment with GERRIT SMITH, 'That the object of our Society is not to increase our numbers, but to publish God's truth; and with him we are opposed' to the opening of a back door, through which persons may come into our ranks, who are not willing manfully to come in [by confession of sin, through the strait and narrow] portals of everlasting truth.

6. Resolved, That the wresting of Texas from Mexico, that slavery might be re-established where the benign policy of the latter power had abolished it, meets with our unqualified abhorrence.

7. Resolved, That the rejection of the proposed alliance of Texas with the United States, by the general government, meets our entire approbation; and that we are encouraged by it to renewed efforts to prevent an act so disgraceful and disastrous.

8. Resolved, That although the proposal, on the part of the Texas minister, to annex territory to the U. S. has been promptly rejected, yet the avowed determination of the friends of that measure to press it with unabated vigor at the next session of Congress, and to accomplish by an act of the national legislature what they could not obtain by treaty, should arouse the people to a still stronger determination to arrest a deed so foul and calamitous; and we emphatically urge the citizens of this country to be lulled into a fatal security, by multiplying memorials to Congress at the approaching session, protesting against the measure as derogatory to our national character, a violation of the faith of treaties, prejudicial to the cause of human freedom, and dangerous to the union of the States.

9. Resolved, That the existence of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia proves that the North has something to do with slavery, and that it is the duty of the people of the free states to petition and remonstrate until this foul disease is removed; and that we view with detestation and shame the conduct of those northern representatives in Congress, who have voted for a resolution, declaring that Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia—and for another resolution, laying upon the table all memorials on the subject, unrest and unreflected; and that such members disgrace their seats, and represent their constituents, and ought forthwith to resign.

10. Resolved, That the Congress of the United States by excluding the traffic in men on the coast of Africa to piracy, while at the same time it sanctions and protects the traffic in men between the several States of the Union, is guilty, on its own showing, of aiding and abetting piracy; unless it be more criminal to trade in Africans on the coast of Guinea, than in Americans in this land of boasted civil and religious freedom.

11. Resolved, That justice, humanity and religion, national reputation, consistency and safety, the perpetuity of the Union, and the cause of universal freedom, urge it upon the people of the free States, to remonstrate loudly against the longer continuance of the foul crimes in the District of Columbia; and we urge it upon the people of the several towns of this county, male and female, to take measures forthwith for the thorough circulation of petitions to Congress, to be presented at the approaching session.

12. Resolved, That we cordially recommend the Boston Liberator, edited by William Lloyd Garrison, to the countenance and support of the friends of humanity and equal rights, in this county.

13. Resolved, That the publishers of the Liberator and Emancipator be requested to publish the doings of this meeting.

14. Resolved, That this society adjourn to meet again on Tuesday the 9th day of January, 1838, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in Chapelin meeting-house.

The meeting was ably addressed by Rev. Sidney Holman of North Killingly, and H. B. Stanton of New York.

## GREAT AND SOLEMN MEETING IN BROADWAY TABERNAACLE, NEW-YORK.

This meeting was held with reference to the murder of Mr. Lovejoy. One of our New-York friends writes—

'We had an immense throng at the Tabernacle last night. Hundreds went away, unable to gain admittance on account of the press. Bro. Blain read the first Psalm; bro. Duffield read appropriate passages of scripture; bro. T. S. Wright uttered a fervent prayer; bro. True read the dirge; bro. Leavitt gave a succinct history of the murdered Lovejoy's life, read extracts from his letters to his mother, including one accepting a local agent;—and part of his St. Charles letter, and then read his DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS; bro. Green then delivered a powerful discourse, when the occurrence of 23rd was taken up for Mrs. L., which bro. Duffield offered a very appropriate prayer, and about ten o'clock, the immense crowd dispersed. We had a little disturbance, such as stamping of feet, taking &c. &c., but the impression was deep and salutary.'

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The friend who advises us to wear a *whip* is informed that it would not be in character for us to appear in disguise.

'A Poor Woman' has forwarded to us fourteen long pages of closely written reflections on slavery—but the publication of so long an essay is entirely out of the question, even if the manuscript were far better than it is. It contains some sensible thoughts, however, very creditable to the intelligence, humanity and piety of the writer. We shall try to give extracts hereafter.

The Appeal of Thomas Calvin Cook, who appears to have suffered severely at the hands of southern slaveholders for the crime of being an Englishman and hostile to slavery, shall appear in our next.

The communication of D. C. C. W.—Truth, 'who offers himself, as a practical printer, to go and print the *Alton Observer* for Mrs. Lovejoy,' and we know he is a suitable person—Elizabeth—Edith—&c. &c. all relating to the martyred Lovejoy—are on file for publication.

The reply of 'Phineas' to the letter of the Rev. Samuel H. Peckham, and another from Graton, will probably be published; though we think that letter carries its condemnation with it, and is its own severest reproach. Hence we let it pass without comment.

We are truly obliged to our friend A. S. of Bath, for his letter. The poems to which he refers have not been published. The verses which he is desirous of obtaining shall be forwarded to him whenever printed—probably very soon.

The sensible remarks of H. upon the Constitution of the new evangelist society, which, by the way, is not yet in existence, are on file; also the proceedings of the Baptist Church in Hanover, Mass.—of the citizens of Weymouth, preparatory to organizing a town anti-slavery society—of the Plymouth A. S. Society, in reference to the Alton tragedy—of the Managers of the Worcester Society—and of the Managers of the East Fallowfield (Pa.) Society.

W. E. is at a loss to perceive how Judge Morton, entertaining such views as he has recently expressed on the subject of slavery, can give his name and influence in favor of Mr. Van Buren. He cannot consistently advocate the re-election of the present incumbent, but he is not required to abandon his democratic principles because Mr. Van Buren is the supporter of slavery.

The apprehensions of our friends C. S. at Pawtucket, and R. P. at Providence, are certainly groundless. The former says: 'By making Christ and perfect holiness the standard, I conclude you do not mean to be on Antinomian ground, and yet Antinomians have used very much the same dialect.' Names with us are of little consequence. It is to preach 'Christ and him crucified' as the only standard of obedience, is to 'make Christ a minister of sin,' or 'to strike at the moral law of God,' we shall assuredly reject him, like the Jews, as the Savior of sinners.

## WORCESTER CONVENTION OF CLERGYMEN.

We learn from a friend, that this body met on the 5th instant, and continued its sessions through that and the following day. About 80 clergymen, of various denominations, were present. Most of the time was occupied in the discussion of a declaration of sentiments, drafted with great ability by Rev. Mr. Allen of Shrewsbury. It gave a graphic description, and as true as graphic, of Slavery, and was sound in principle. It came before the convention as the report of the committee on business, and was accompanied with a counter report from the minority of the committee. The brethren all came, as much opposed to slavery as any body, and after two days' discussion, found themselves so much agreed that they could not agree, and so postponed both reports indefinitely, adjourning the convention to a future day, appointed a committee to draft another declaration of sentiments, to be laid before them for adoption—*provided they can agree—when they meet again.*

## NOBLE DECLARATION.

We are happy to be able to record another instance of many independent in the pulpit, and one which we trust is only the first proof that Lovejoy has not fallen in vain.

On Sunday last, the 26th ult. Rev. EDWARD B. HALL, of the First Unitarian Church in Providence, came out in his pulpit with a full and explicit declaration in favor of the principles of abolition. His discourse, during the service, devoted to subjects of what may be called *sinister corporations, multitudes and mobs*, by the commission of acts, of which individuals would be ashamed to be guilty. In the afternoon, he brought his meaning to a point, which no one could misunderstand. He condemned, with deserved reprobation, the late atrocious outrages at the W. He took his stand as an Anti-Slavery man, and avowed his determination to maintain it till he should be silenced in the manner practiced elsewhere. He quoted, with happy effect, the celebrated exclamation of Patrick Henry, 'Gentlemen never cry peace, peace, &c.'

The conduct of Mr. Hall, in this instance, is the more honorable to him from the fact, that but a very small portion of his congregation have any sympathy with the expression of such opinions and feelings. His brethren in the sacred desk, in showing the same independence and love of truth, will follow a noble example.

## ATROCIOUS!

When the news of the Alton riot and murder was received in this city, the late was among the first and boldest in reprobation of the horrid tragedy, and in justifying the course pursued by the lamented Lovejoy. Within a few days, however, it has changed its patriotic tone into that of ruffianism, on pretence that a new aspect is given to the affair—mark!—by a clerical correspondent of the New-York Observer! This is now the language of falsehood and murder which it utters:

'Stripping the subject of all the extraneous "lendings," which faction or prejudice has given to it, we can regard it only as a municipal riot—flagrant and illegal as all riots are—but having about as much to do with slavery and the liberty of the press, as it has with philology and animal magnetism. It may be regarded as a parallel in the riotous New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Vicksburg, where men have fallen martyrs to their own imprudence and defiance of the laws. This riot was like many others. A mob was raised—and the result was that two of the principal mobocrats were killed—for from the evidence of the unprejudiced clergyman, whose account we have quoted, it cannot be disguised that Mr. Lovejoy was first an agitator and then a MOB-RAISER—first inflaming a riot, and then riotously defying it, instead of throwing himself upon the laws of the land for protection. He was no martyr to the liberty of the press; but a martyr to his own folly, insubordination and independence of the laws.'

The best comment we can make upon the above atrocious attempt to copy the reply made by this same *Athas* to the remark of the St. Louis Republican, that 'the guilt of the transaction at Alton will ever rest with those who madly and obstinately persisted in the attempt to establish an abolition press there. Public opinion will hold them responsible for the consequences.'—To this the *Athas* replies:

In other words, if a man chooses to publish a newspaper in which he advocates sentiments disagreeable to a certain portion of his fellow-citizens, they are not only at liberty to destroy his printing press, but if, in the course of the operation, they should happen to kill the editor, the 'guilt' of that 'unfortunate occurrence,' will rest, not upon the murderers, but upon the victim! An editor, under such circumstances, may not only be lawfully assassinated, but his brother editors, in describing the 'unfortunate occurrence,' are to pronounce him guilty of his own death! Who would choose to publish a newspaper upon these terms? Is this what we find described in our constitutions and our statutes, as the 'liberty of the press?' We should rather take it to be the liberty of burglary and assassination. According to this version of the law, swords, pistols, and gunpowder, are fully more necessary to the vocation of an editor, than pens or ink-horns. He will have frequent occasion to deal, not only in 'paper pellets of the brain,' but in 'pellets' of a very different sort.

By Alluding to the public meeting which was held at the Common Council Room in this city on Sunday evening last, that hypocritical and false print, the New-York Journal of Commerce, heads a paragraph thus—

'Abolitionists vs. the Lord's Day!'—and then adds, 'The Abolitionists did hold a meeting in Boston last Sabbath evening.' &c. There is not a word of truth in this statement. Abolitionists had nothing to do in calling the meeting—they took no part in its proceedings—it was not one of their planning. Will the Journal of Commerce correct its mistake?

By the way, the published—Right and Wrong in Boston, for 1837. For sale at 25, Cornhill.

IRREVERENCE. The editors of the Spectator are shocked to learn that at a Temperance Convention, a few years since, a 'mechanic's apprentice' had the audacity to reply to a doctor of divinity, and what is worse, to overwhelm him with defeat and confusion. They mournfully remark, that this presumption is in accordance with the spirit of the age; but 'in the old time, it was not so'—and, in the true spirit of these 'evangelical' humilities, they mourningly add: 'This generation is doubtless wiser than their fathers, when mechanics' apprentices and mill-cremels have become teachers of divinity!'

'I am Sir Oracle; and when I speak, Lat no dog open his mouth.'

MODERATION. Yesterday was the day at which the meeting stood adjourned for organizing the new 'evangelical' anti-slavery society; but, as no notice to this effect appeared in the Spectator of Wednesday, we presume no such meeting was held. This tardiness does not seem much like remembering those in bonds as bound with them.

WEYMOUTH. By the joint invitation of the anti-slavery societies in Weymouth and Braintree, it was our privilege to address a large assembly on Sabbath evening last, in the Rev. Mr. Perkins' meeting-house, on the subject of slavery. The spacious house was entirely filled—and it has never been our lot to address a more attentive audience. At the close of the lecture, the sum of \$25.71 was generously contributed for the benefit of Mrs. Lovejoy and family.

A DISCOVERY. The last Spectator says that it has 'never' regarded the anti-slavery cause as unpopular, in the proper sense of that term. Indeed! Then Christ and his apostles were never unpopular, for a similar reason. Query—What is the 'proper sense' of the term unpopular?

'UPON THE OLD FOUNDATION AGAIN.'—Such is bro. Goodell's exclamation, on reading our remark that 'all the laws and commandments of Jehovah are trodden under foot' by those who make merchandise of his image. We can smile at this. Does bro. G. really suppose that we have ever believed that obedience to the immutable laws of God is no longer binding upon men? 'He that hath the Son, hath life; and he that hath not the Son of God, hath not life.'

## LIBERATOR, VOL. VIII.

The eighth volume of the Liberator commences January, 1838. From that time, the terms will be TWO DOLLARS ANNUALLY IN ADVANCE, or THREE DOLLARS IN SIX MONTHS FROM THE TIME OF SUBSCRIBING. But in all cases, the publisher will prefer payment in advance, any increase of price. The paper will depend entirely on its subscribers for support, having no aid from any society.—From the commencement of the paper, it has been a pecuniary burden to the publisher. It is now confidently believed, that its friends will cheerfully comply with the above terms, and make exertions to extend its circulation, at the commencement of the new volume. When it is remembered that this paper is nearly all filled with reading matter, and that it derives very little support from advertisements, it will be perceived that its terms are lower than those of the religious papers of Boston. Has it not friends enough to give it a liberal support?

ALL Anti-Slavery agents and officers of Anti-Slavery Societies, in any part of the United States, are hereby commissioned to act as agents for the paper; and their receipts, for money received, will be considered valid by the publisher. It is very desirable to have local agents in various parts of the country, and to have a list published in the paper. All who are willing to act as such, are respectfully requested to forward their names to the publisher, as soon as practicable.

N. B. It has been industriously circulated by the enemies of the Liberator, and by some of its professed friends, that at the commencement of the new volume, slavery was to become a subordinate topic. This is not true; the paramount object of this paper will continue to be, the Abolition of American Slavery.

## ISAAC KNAPP.

Further contributions for Mrs. Lovejoy.

Collection at a prayer meeting of the Free Church by Jno. Gulliver, 6 00

Elijah T. Loud, South Weymouth, 1 00

R. Mosman, 1 00

John James Appleton, 3 00

Monthly concert at Roxbury, by Jno. Jones, 10 00

Do do do, Sandwich, by Jos. Gifford, 7 37

Do do do, Lyceum Hall, Boston, by J. V. Himes, 25 00

Joseph Robbins, 1 00

Union Religious Society of Braintree and Weymouth, by Mr. Garrison, 25 71

For Massachusetts A. S. Society.

Wm. James Foley, membership, 1 00

Samuel Philbrick, pledge at Worcester, 100 00

R. Mosman, 1 00

James Merrill, for the Liberator, paid February last, 10 00

John James Appleton, do, 10 00

The \$25 acknowledged from the Lynn Ladies' A. S. Society, in the last paper, as for Mrs. Lovejoy, was intended for the Mass. Society, for the support of the Liberator.

HENRY G. CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Mass. A. S. Society.

SANDWICH, Nov. 28th, 1837.

Mr. HENRY G. CHAPMAN.

Dear Sir:—Enclosed are five dollar bank note, and a half English sovereign in gold, being the amount of the collection taken up at our Monthly Concert of prayer for the abolition of slavery, on Monday evening last. You are requested to forward it to the afflicted widow of the late Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, as a small token of our sympathy for her. We have heard with deep regret of the martyr of Mr. Lovejoy, and think we cannot better appropriate the collection taken at our Monthly Concert, than by sending it to his afflicted widow and orphans. Judging from the state of feeling here, I believe brother Lovejoy has slain more in his death, than in his life.

Yours for the afflicted and the oppressed,

JOSIAH GIFFORD, Secretary of Sandwich A. S. Society.

## LETTERS.

J. Lewis, J. R. Morse, Z. Robbins, (your money not being current, we have returned it to the Post Master at Hancock.) E. R. Tyler, O. H. Dibble, M. Collins, W. Farria, M. W. Gibson, P. Master, E. Greenwith, R. L. H. Williams, I. Gould, H. S. Noyes, A. M. Hawkins, P. L. B. Stuckey, B. Wood, W. Green, Jr., J. N. Prescott, F. M. Granville, J. Fessenden, J. H. Harris, A. W. Lovell.

## REMITTANCES.

Daniel Hadson \$2 50, George Vinton 2, Lewis and Perry 2, Levi Shaw 2, T. Gilbert 2, A. S. Society Pawtucket, R. L. Hunt 2, J. Lane 4, J. H. Wright 2, N. Harlow 2, W. H. Hunt 2, J. Clapp 2 50, J. Fish 0 85, Mrs. M. L. Jones 2, S. Lovett 2, Q. Holten 2 50, J. Cox 2, M. Bolles 2, E. Bates 2 50, H. L. Noyes 2, Alfred A. Child 2 80, A. E. Salter 2 50, W. Taylor 2, A. Raymond 2 50, Mary Mann 2, Sarah A. Pile 2, Abigail S. Wilson 2, Phoebe M. Way 2, Luther G. Wing 2, Edwin Forbes 2 50, Samuel Gibbons 2, J. Coddige 2, Oel Farnworth 1 25.

## BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

Those who have copies of No. 44, 42, or 43, of Vol. 7, will confer a great favor by sending them directly to this office.

## NEW AGENTS. JAMES FULTON, JR. and MARY ANN PIERCE, E. Fallowfield, Pa. and vicinity. JOHN COX, Kennett, Pa. and vicinity.

## NOTICE.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION.

Mr. Southard will deliver the lecture before the Adelphi Union, next Tuesday evening, on the subject of Astronomy. He will have a variety of excellent apparatus, and a large number of illuminated diagrams, which will give his audience a more vivid conception of the sublime and interesting truths of astronomy, than they could gain by volumes of mere description.

In addition to the astronomical diagrams, a large number of beautiful figures, in illustration of natural history, have been kindly placed at his disposal for exhibition. Those who would secure seats, will find it necessary to be punctual.

## NOTICE.

A meeting of the Worcester Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Village Church (Rev. Mr. Sanford's) THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING at 7 o'clock, precisely; on which occasion, an address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Phelps of Boston.

DIED, in Waltham, 8th inst. Mrs. Mary, wife of Peter A. Frasier, aged 21, formerly of Boston.

In Reading, 15th inst. Abby Bethiah, daughter of Mr. Sumner and Mrs. Alecta Weston, aged 3 years and 4 months.

In Dorchester, Wm. Lupton Garrison, only child of Mr. Wm. and Mrs. George Teague, aged 7 months.

'Twas 'twas the gloom the glooming flower

Was blighted by Almighty Power!

The lovely form, the smiling face,

Have yielded to death's cold embrace!

Juste it, by this refusal. But, we were mistaken. We hope that the PEOPLE of Boston will now take the subject in hand, and teach these individuals a lesson, which, it seems, they have not yet learned, that they have not the power, however much they have the disposition, to gag the people, and to repress any manifestation of feeling in the cause of liberty, when assailed in its most vital part. And, finally, we hope that the Whigs of that city, will condescend to recognize the fact, that those who will compromise with slavery, are those who have so shamefully sacrificed genuine Whig principles. Whatever pretences the majority of the Board of Aldermen may make to Whigism, they are not Whigs in principle. They may, for purposes of their own, attach themselves to the Whig party, but they are Tories at heart, and should be so treated as such. They have not only done the most they could, to check the right of free discussion, and to extend and give effect to the principles which led to the Alton tragedy—principles which strike at the very root of civil liberty, but they have, in effect, invited a mob, in case of a petition of the citizens should attempt to exercise their inalienable rights, to rise up in opposition to the law, and re-convert the scene of Alton in the city of Boston. We say they have, in effect, done this, for it is a truth, which ought to be written in letters of gold, that 'A GOVERNMENT WHICH ANNOUNCES ITS EXPECTATION OF A MOB, DOES VIRTUALLY SUMMON A MOB, and would then cut off the throat of it on the "rush men" who might become its victims.'

It was the operation of this principle that led to the riot, in Boston, when the little band of FEMALES were so gallantly attacked and dispersed by the MOB of 'gentlemen, &c.' and but for this, and for the countenance which is directly or indirectly given to such



